

## AN EXPLANATION OF THE TREATY.

No Hostility to England in the  
Action of the Senate.

## THE SENATE AMENDMENTS.

The First is a Simple Declaration That the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Ceases to Exist and is Superseded by Hay-Pauncefote Treaty—The Purpose of the Second Davis Amendment Was to Dispose of Promises No Nation Ought to Make—The Third Amendment.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Washington, Dec. 21.—Senator Lodge, who had charge of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in the Senate, today made the following statement:

The Senate amendments were not dictated by hostility toward England, and still less were they in any degree a reflection upon the Secretary of State. The amendments were made by the Senate solely because in its opinion they were necessary for the interests of the United States for the avoidance of any question as to the control of the canal and, consequently, for the sake of peaceful and harmonious relations with the rest of the world on that subject in the future. This was the only which they were adopted show this.

A SIMPLE DECLARATION.  
"The first amendment is a simple declaration that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty ceases to exist and is superseded by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The object of the latter is to remove the former as an obstacle to the construction of the isthmian canal.

THE DAVIS AMENDMENT.  
"Under article 2 of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as it stood we were clearly bound if engaged in war to permit a hostile fleet, if it succeeded in getting inside the three mile zone, to pass unmolested through the canal. If we meant to keep it then, it was a promise no nation ought to make. If we knew that we should not keep it in time of war, then it was only honest and fair to relieve ourselves from the obligation in the treaty itself. This was the purpose of the second Davis amendment, which entirely disposes of any such promise, and which follows exactly in principle, and almost exactly in words, article 19 of the Suez convention, which reserved similar rights to Turkey, whose interest in the Suez canal is trivial compared to ours in that proposed in Nicaragua.

THE THIRD AMENDMENT.  
"The third amendment strikes out Article III, by which we engaged to invite other nations to adhere to the treaty and thereby become parties of it. Had there been no Clayton-Bulwer treaty we should have negotiated with no one except Costa Rica and Nicaragua as to building the canal.

WELL RECOGNIZED FACT.  
"It is well recognized in international law that, when the conditions under which a treaty has been made have radically changed and new conditions and new demands have arisen, this fact is an ample ground for seeking an abrogation or modification of the original instrument. The American people desire to build, and mean to build and control the isthmian canal. They wish to remove it by amicable arrangement in a suitable and becoming manner. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was framed for this object. The Senate is part of the treaty-making power, and treaties sent to it for ratification are not strictly treaties, but projects for treaties. They are inchoate.

THREE NEW PROPOSITIONS.  
"The Senate, continuing the negotiations begun by Mr. Hay, offers three new propositions to England. They ask her, to omit the clause inviting other nations to adhere, which does not touch her at all; to agree in unmistakable language to the suppression of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which is the whole purpose of the negotiation; finally, to accept the reservation of rights in time of war which she granted to Turkey in the Suez convention, and of which, as the present possessor of Egypt, she is now herself the beneficiary. England's interest in having the canal built, be it great or small, is second only to ours. We agree that all vessels of commerce and of war shall pass through the canal on the same terms of our own, and in war between other powers we agree to preserve the neutrality of the canal toward all belligerents. In reference to the wishes of Nicaragua and Costa Rica in regard to this treaty, and not to any we may hereafter make with them, we relinquish the right to erect permanent fortifications, and although there is no need of such fortifications the right to erect them is an important right, and its relinquishment goes to the last verge of concession. The vast expense and maintenance and defense of the canal are ours, and the American people will never permit a canal through which they do not control, because the defense of the United States overrides every other consideration."

TALK WITH KRUGER.  
HE DISCUSSES FATE OF HIS PERSECUTED COUNTRY.  
(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
London, Dec. 21.—Mr. William T. Stead has just returned from The Hague, where he has had a long conference with Mr. Kruger and his counselors as to the present situation and future prospects. Mr. Stead has written the following for the Associated Press:

"First of all, nothing is decided about his visit to America at present. President Kruger has not abandoned all hope of securing the support of the governments of the civilized world in his demand for arbitration. Until the last government refuses absolutely to say a word in support of the principles which they solemnly laid down at the The Hague conference,

Mr. Kruger will not partake in popular demonstrations. It is recognized that if he cared to do so he could shake the continent. The popular enthusiasm for him is unparalleled since Garibaldi's visit to London, but until his diplomatic mission is exhausted an appeal to the peoples cannot even be taken into consideration. Mr. Kruger is emphatic in disclaiming any desire to involve other nations in war in behalf of the others. What he asks is that the governments which at The Hague declared their determination to use their efforts to secure amicable settlement of disputes by means of mediation and arbitration should make a united effort to bring the verdict of the civilized world to bear on Great Britain.

WAGING WAR LIKE SAVAGES.  
"The English," Mr. Kruger said, "are waging this war in South Africa like savages. They are burning homes, destroying dams, cutting trees, devastating fields and creating famines. They are unable to capture Dewet, but they are making prisoners of women and children, who are not treated with ordinary decency. Hundreds of women have been confined in a prison kraal, near Port Elizabeth, with only one chair, and several of them are expecting to become mothers."

THE HAGUE CONVENTION.  
"Mr. Kruger avers that the provisions of The Hague convention and the laws and usages of war are trampled under foot, and he wants to know whether the signatories of this convention have anything to say on the subject."

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.  
"The man on horseback at this moment is not Mr. Kruger, but President Steyn. He, Delarney and Dewet are masters of the situation, having a better disciplined and more effective force than that which followed the veldt (flag) at the outbreak of the war. They have plenty of ammunition and replenish their stores continually from the British convoys. They have taken enough Lee-Metford rifles to arm all the burghers now in the field.

"Queen Wilhelmina is kindness herself. She has displayed pluck, in remarkable contrast to the timidity of many of her officials advisers.

SPIRITS UNSHAKEN.  
"I found the old man's spirits unshaken by his reverses. He disclaimed any desire to humiliate England, and said they only wanted their rights."

## RIVER AND HARBOR BILL COMPLETED.

Total Appropriated is Approximately Sixty Million Dollars.

## WHAT NORFOLK HARBOR GETS

Of the Amount Asked For About \$23,000,000 is in Direct Appropriations and About \$37,000,000 in the Authorization of Contracts For Continuous Work—Compared With Former Bills the Present is the Second Largest One On Record—The Items.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Washington, D. C., Dec. 21.—The river and harbor bill was completed to-night and Chairman Burton gave out a statement showing the amounts appropriated. The total is approximately \$60,000,000, of which about \$23,000,000 is in direct appropriations and about \$37,000,000 in the authorization of contracts for continuous work. Compared with former river and harbor bills the present one is the second largest on record, and after the Senate has added amendments it is expected to be well up to, if not ahead of, all previous records. The bill of 1890 carried \$29,365,165 and that of 1897, which was the largest on record, carried \$72,375,954.

## APPROPRIATIONS AND CONTRACTS.

The appropriations and contracts over \$25,000 include the following:

Harbors.	Cash.	Contracts.
VIRGINIA—		
Norfolk harbor .....	\$ 20,000	
Norfolk removal of hospital point .....	10,000	\$ 183,957
Middle ground bar, Newport News .....	10,000	215,000

## THE DETAILS OF DEWET'S ESCAPE.

One of the Boldest Incidents of South African War.

## A DESPERATE SITUATION.

But the Boer General Proved Equal to the Occasion—Twenty-five Hundred Men, Led by President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, Rode Through the British Army at Furious Speed—Severely Shelled by British Artillery—Dewet's Charge Crowned With Success.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Bloemfontein, Thursday, Dec. 20.—The details of General Dewet's escape from the encircling British columns show that it was one of the boldest incidents of the war. When Haasbroek's command joined Dewet, December 12, some fifteen miles east of Thabanchuan, General Knox was only about an hour distant, and the Boer situation appeared desperate.

## EQUAL TO THE OCCASION.

But Dewet was equal to the occasion. Dispatching Haasbroek westward, to make a feint at Victoria Nek, Dewet prepared to break through the British columns at Springhaan Nek Pass, about four miles of broad, flat, unbroken ground. At the entrance were two fortified posts, while artillery was posted on a hill eastward, watching the Boers. Suddenly a magnificent spectacle was presented. The whole Boer army of 2,500 men started at a gallop, in open order, through the neck.

## LED THE CHARGE.

President Steyn and Pelt Fourie led the charge and Dewet brought up the rear. The British guns and rifles boomed and rattled incessantly. The

usual monthly supply have been contracted for.

ENGLISH SOLDIERS' WAGES.  
London, Dec. 22.—The Secretary of State for War, Mr. William St. John Brodrick, announces that in view of the prolongation of the war in South Africa, members of the Imperial Yeomanry will be paid five shillings and two pence per day. Militiamen are promised priority of return over regulars.

## MARTIAL LAW.

Cape Town, Dec. 21.—Martial law will be proclaimed in Worcester, Wellington and Stellenbosch. Heavy rains are general and several railway washouts delay the movements of troops.

THE BOERS DEFEATED.  
Johannesburg, Dec. 21.—The Boers attacked Zandfontein December 18, but were beaten off.

ORDERED TO THE FRONT.  
Cape Town, Dec. 21.—General Brabant, commander of the newly raised colonial division, has been ordered to the front, and will start tomorrow.

## THE BOERS ROUTED.

At Thorndale General French has routed 2,500 Boers, with four guns and a pom-pom. Thorndale is sixteen miles northwest of Krugersdorp. The fight took place December 18. The British had fourteen wounded and the Boers fled in disorder, with about fifty killed. The Boers who invaded Cape Colony had in most cases pack horses in addition to those they required. They were in the pink of condition. They commandeered all possible clothing and stores at Venetiusdorp.

## A TRAIN DERAILED.

General Bullen-Powell will start for the Transvaal tomorrow. The Boers derailed a train at Harberton, killing an inspector and others.

## IN OPEN REVOLT.

London, Dec. 22.—"We understand that private, reliable advice have been received in London," says the Daily Mail, "to the effect that virtually all the districts of Cape Colony in the vicinity of the Orange river are in more or less revolt, and that there is likely to be sharp fighting on a rather extensive scale before the invasion is crushed. The tactics of the Boers in rallying as many as possible of the Dutch in the back country to their cause are proving successful."

## CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS.

From its Cape Town correspondent the Daily Mail has received the following: "The second invading force was designed to occupy Bristown; but, being checked by the Deaar troops, it has disappeared into the Cedarberg mountains. An enormous concentration of troops is being made up on the Veldt country occupied by the invaders, but it is not likely that the Boers will offer battle in large numbers. There is a renewed demand for the wholesale proclamation of martial law."

## NEW YEAR'S AT MANILA.

## GENERAL OTIS' ORDER—GENERAL MACARTHUR'S RECEPTION.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Manila, Dec. 21.—An order of General Otis, former Military Governor, has again been promulgated to the effect that members of the volunteer force imprisoned for military offenses may be released and sent home in the discretion of the colonels of their respective regiments, provided they have not been dishonorably discharged.

All military and civil duties have been ordered suspended for Christmas Day and New Year's Day, with the exception of necessary guard and field duties. General MacArthur announces that he will hold a formal reception on New Year's Day. The members of the Philippine Commission, the judiciary, the archbishop, the apostolic delegation, the consuls, the officers of the American and foreign navies and armies, and the heads of the civil bureau and of commercial, civic and religious bodies, together with the general public, are invited to attend. Army officers are directed to appear in the order of rank.

## THE U. S. SENATE.

## DEATH OF PRESIDENT FRYE'S WIFE ANNOUNCED.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Washington, Dec. 21.—No business was transacted by the Senate today. News of the death of Mrs. William P. Frye, wife of the President pro tem. of the Senate, was conveyed officially to the body, and out of respect to her memory immediate adjournment was taken until January 31, 1901.

Senator Fairbanks (Ind.) called the body to order. Rev. W. H. Milburn pronounced a beautiful invocation, in which he feelingly referred to the deceased. The secretary then read a letter from Senator Frye appointing Senator Fairbanks presiding officer during his absence from the Senate. The reading of the Journal was suspended with and, at 12:05 p. m., the Senate adjourned until January 31, 1901.

## THE HOUSE.

## COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ATTEND DR. WISE'S FUNERAL.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Washington, Dec. 21.—The House was in session only 25 minutes today, when it adjourned out of respect to the memory of Representative Wise, of Virginia.

Mr. Jones (Va.), who announced the death to the House, offered the customary resolutions, which were adopted, and the speaker appointed the following committee of seventeen to attend the funeral:

Messrs. Weeks (Mich.); Aldrich (Ala.); Kahn (Cal.); Roberts (Miss.); Minor (Wis.); Brick (Ind.); Jones (Va.); Swanson (Va.); Otey (Va.); Rixey (Va.); Hay (Va.); Lamb (Va.); Quarles (Va.); Rhea (Va.); Lassiter (Va.); Lloyd (Mo.); and Gaines (Tenn.).

Then at 12:25, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the House adjourned until January 31, 1901.

## THE MINISTERS SIGN JOINT NOTE.

Minister Conger Instructed by the State Department.

## THE CHINESE ARE RESTLESS.

The Agreement Reached by the Ministers at Peking Does Not Completely Represent Views of the United States, But is Believed to Be the Most Favorable Possible—A Growing Spirit of Unrest in China—The British Contention—Uncle Sam's Ultimatum—Conflict With Boxers.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Dec. 21.—The State Department today instructed Mr. Conger, at Peking, to sign the agreement which, according to Peking advices, already has been signed by all of the other ministers at the Chinese capital. This instruction is sent with some reluctance because the agreement as it now stands does not completely represent the view of the United States government.

But it is believed to be the most favorable compromise that could be reached, unless the negotiations are to be drawn out to a dangerous length; for all reports indicate a growing spirit of unrest in China, owing to the absence of any form of native government in Chihli and the adjacent provinces. So the United States accepts the "irrevocable" condition imposed upon the Chinese government, though after all this expression is rather a matter of form, than of substance, for diplomacy knows no such thing as an "irrevocable" agreement.

## THE BRITISH CONDITION.

As to the British condition that the occupation of Peking and Chihli is to continue until China has given satisfactory proof of her intention to comply with the conditions laid down in the agreement, it is said, that this will not affect the status of the United States.

## UNCLE SAM'S ULTIMATUM.

Mr. Conger has, by direction of his government, notified the other ministers that the United States forces will not again be called into China for the purpose of occupation; that nothing more than a legation guard is to be maintained by us, and the powers have accepted his condition. Therefore is expected here that the agreement will be signed before the end of the current week.

## WILL PRESENT NOTE AT ONCE.

London, Dec. 21.—A representative of the Associated Press was informed that the foreign office here to-day that the joint note of the powers, which has been signed by all the ministers at Peking, will be presented to Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang immediately. The text will be published as soon as it is delivered.

## ENCOUNTER WITH BOXERS.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Field Marshal Von Valdersee, dated Peking, December 19, says: "Guendelle's column, marching from Shan Hai Kuan, successfully encountered a force of Boxers December 14 at Yung Ling, near the eastern imperial tombs. Fifteen Boxers were killed. One thousand Chinese regulars, under Pang Fo Long, have been driven out of Lu Tai. They fled to the mountains, northwesterly, on Guendelle's approach."

## EMPEROR BOUND FOR PEKIN.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—A dispatch from Tien Tsin to the Frankfurter Zeitung, dated to-day, says: "Prince Ching asserts that Emperor Kwang Su, unaccompanied by the Empress Dowager, left Sian Fu December 19, bound for Peking."

## GALE IN ENGLAND.

## WALLS WRECKED AND PEOPLE KILLED AND INJURED.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
London, Dec. 21.—The gale has done great damage generally in the north of England and Scotland. A Glasgow correspondent says:

"Not since the storm which destroyed the Tay bridge has such a gale raged in Scotland. High walls have been wrecked in Glasgow. At Coatbridge, ten miles east of Glasgow, several people have been killed, while at numerous other places roofs and chimneys have been destroyed and persons injured. Some of the buildings of the University of Aberdeen have been seriously damaged and everywhere telegraph wires, telephone and railway lines are interrupted."

## OPENED TO TRADE.

## WU CHANG, OPPOSITE HANKOW, IN CHINA.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
London, Dec. 21.—The Daily News publishes the following from its Shanghai correspondent, dated yesterday:

"Chang Chin Tung announces the receipt of an edict authorizing the opening of Wu Chang, opposite Hankow, to foreign trade. Wu Chang is the centre of an important trade and the site of the terminus of the Canton Railway."

## OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE 6

## CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS.

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